

Medical Mission Series

HOSPITALS IN CHINA



MATERNITY WARD, GREGG HOSPITAL, CANTON
(MARY A. PERKINS MEMORIAL)

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Medical Work in China



AS WE should expect, we find in China a traditional system of medical practice of great antiquity. No years of preparation are required for a Chinese practitioner; he hangs out his gay sign-board and announces to his friends and neighbors: "I am a physician." All he needs is a "doctor-book"—a manual of prescriptions bought or inherited; the latter is greatly to be preferred. He looks at the patient's tongue, feels his pulse, and, without further examination, he is ready to turn over a few leaves of his book and announce the ailment and its remedies. They always feel the pulse in both wrists. That of the left arm is the indication for diseases of the heart, liver and kidneys; the right one belongs to the lungs, spleen and other organs. The liver consists of seven lobes and is the seat of the soul. If a dishonest man falls ill, they diagnose a displaced heart, because a just and upright man's heart is always in the middle of his body.

A list of drugs in ordinary use would include cock-roaches, rhinoceros skin, silk worms, crude calomel, asbestos, rhubarb, full-grown roses, moths, maggots, centipedes, shell fish, caterpillars, toads, lizards, etc.

Some of these have a symbolic and suggestive use, as powder of tiger bones for debility. "Dr. Lyon's tooth powder" is advertised all over China as "Lion tooth powder," and is believed to be made from the teeth of that animal. Snakes are highly esteemed for rheumatism, and cicada shells as a nervous sedative. The doses are of enormous size; they literally "eat the medicine," as their idiom has it. Fanciful names appeal to the imagination of the patient: the Great Blessing Pill, a general tonic, contains ten drugs, and is an inch across. Others are the Double Mystery Pill, the Transparent Peace Pill, and the Pill of Ten Thousand Efficiencies. These are smaller, but the dose may be one hundred and fifty pills.

Much medical work is done in connection with worship in the temples; lots are cast for the drug, and the prescription indicated by the idol is written down by the doctor, and thus comes with a double authority.

In external medicine, plasters and poultices, both sedative and irritating, are much used. The chief surgical instrument is the acupuncture needle, used to produce counter irritation. There are one hundred spots known to surgeons in which it can be stuck without causing immediate death. Often they do not hesitate to insert it in the eyes, lungs or abdomen. The results of such practice with unsterilized needles, in the filth and uncleanness of the average Chinese home, may be easily imagined. The worst cases that come to our hospitals are the outcome of this treatment.

Crude and empirical as such methods appear to us, we must not forget that through experience and natural ability some Chinese doctors attain success and fame, and sometimes patients given up by the foreign doctor will recover under native methods.

A doctor's position in Chinese society is humble—about on a level with a barber's. For this reason ambitious young men, except when under foreign influence, are unwilling to adopt the profession. Dr. McCandliss, of Hainan, considers that Chinese men are exceptionally adapted to the medical calling by their phenomenal memories, their keen powers of observation, and their steady nerves. Many are already at work who have been trained in foreign methods under Christian auspices, and each year sees an increasing number of those who are qualified to teach the principles of sanitation and right living, while aiding the unfortunate victims of disease. Nearly every provincial government now supports hospitals with foreign-trained doctors, and both the army and the navy have their medical schools.

In striking contrast to the picturesque traditions of past days is the systematic work for China's welfare inaugurated by the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation. The policy of this Board is to supplement and strengthen the medical work of the various Mission Boards, so as to develop a scheme of medical education covering the entire country. To this end, it proposes to establish in each section

of China a first-class Medical School, properly staffed and equipped, and to provide modern hospitals, where the graduates of these schools may obtain the requisite practical training.

The Board also hopes to grant post-graduate fellowships in these schools to missionary physicians and Chinese doctors. It will aid in the translation of medical books and text-books for nurses.

The centres already chosen are at Peking, Tsinanfu, Canton, Shanghai, Nanking and Changsha.

SOUTH CHINA MISSION.—Canton.—The first medical missionary in China was Dr. Peter Parker, who was sent to Canton by the American Board in 1834. The next year he opened a hospital chiefly for diseases of the eye. This developed into the Canton General Hospital, supported by the Canton Medical Missionary Society, a local association, comprising both foreigners and Chinese. Our Board furnished the medical staff and had charge of the evangelistic work. From 1853 to 1899, this hospital was superintended by Dr. John G. Kerr, whose reputation as a surgeon was worldwide. Dr. Kerr trained many Chinese physicians and assistants, and translated more than twenty medical books. During the Boxer riots, strict orders were given by the leaders to spare Dr. Kerr, in gratitude for his beneficent work. In 1909, the Canton Society assumed the entire control and support of the hospital. It is now superintended by the Canton Christian College, and assisted by the China Medical Board.

In connection with this hospital, Dr. Kerr founded the Refuge for the Insane, now superintended by Mrs. Kerr, and cared for by Dr. C. C. Selden, Dr. Ross and Dr. Harvey. The buildings are filled to their limit with five hundred patients. Much evangelical work is done at the Refuge, and reaches the relatives and friends of the patients.

The chief medical work of the Canton Station centres in the three institutions founded by Dr. Mary Fulton, and for sixteen years under her care. These are the David Gregg Hospital for Women (1903); the Hackett Medical College for Women; the Turner School for Nurses, with the Perkins Memorial Building, containing maternity and children's wards.



DR. MARY FULTON

The property consists of one and one-half acres of land, with seven buildings, in the western suburb of Canton. The buildings are of grey brick, and open on all sides to the light and air. The older buildings accommodate the chapel, dining rooms, laboratories and recitation rooms. The main hospital, rebuilt in 1913, is provided with every modern facility for

ventilation and cleanliness. There is a specially well-equipped operating department, built according to the requirements of modern surgery and clinical instruction. The number of patients increases every year.

The Perkins Memorial Maternity Building (1905), given by Mrs. C. P. Turner of Philadelphia, is a large building of four stories. Besides the necessary offices, it has wards and private rooms for twenty-five patients. Thorpe Hall (1911), also the gift of Mrs. Turner, accommodates the Nurses' Training School.

The home of the foreign staff was built in 1905 by the Presbyterial Society of Zanesville, Ohio.

A dispensary was given in 1915 by Miss Tooker. A second story, recently added, provides additional laboratories for the school.

The Medical College gives in its four years' course a first-class medical education, under Christian influences, and its graduates receive the government's license without re-examination. In the twenty years since the opening of the College more than one hundred women have been graduated, and are practicing successfully in all parts of China and even in foreign countries. They form a very useful group of women—public spirited, wide-awake and active in all philanthropic and religious work.

The Nurses' Training School is full to overflowing, and many more apply for admittance than the present dormitories can accommodate. In the future, all pupils will take the three years' course prescribed by the China Nursing Association.

The clinical work of the hospital is of great value in the training of the medical students and the nurses.

The first hospital at **Lien Chou**, opened by Dr. Machle in 1903, was destroyed in 1905 by an infuriated mob, and among the five missionary victims of their rage was the physician, Dr. Eleanor Chestnut. The station has since been rebuilt, and new hospitals—the *Van Norden Memorial* for men (50 beds), and the *Brooks Hospital* for women—were opened in 1910.

At **Yeung Kong**, the *Forman Hospital* is the only one within a radius of one hundred miles, with a population of two million. Dr. W. H. Dobson and Dr. E. M. Ewers care

for the hospital and the medical itincration. The disturbances of recent years, centering around Yeung Kong, brought unusual labor and anxiety to the hospital staff. The hospital was attacked by robber bands, but fortunately escaped destruction. Scores of wounded men from both sides were cared for, and none left without receiving the Christian message.

Mrs. C. E. Patton, M. D., superintends the general medical work at **Ko-chou**.

HAINAN.—This isolated island is a difficult field, on account of the wet, unwholesome climate, the variety of tribes and dialects, and the difficulty of traveling. At each of the three stations—**Kiung Chow**, **Nodoa** and **Kachek**—is a well-equipped hospital, with dispensary work and training for assistants. Patients come from long distances, and often return to bring friends.

The three hospitals together report two hundred and twenty-three beds. All are filled to their capacity with patients, mostly sick and wounded soldiers. This gives unusual opportunity for evangelistic work.

At Kachek, ground has been bought for an isolation ward, and a new surgical ward is also contemplated. A school for nurses is greatly needed.

HUNAN.—This youngest and most remote of our missions has six hospitals and seven physicians in its five stations. It is the province of rebellion and independence, and not long ago it was dangerous for a missionary to travel within its borders. Now the people are keen for western learning and science, and hundreds have been trying to crowd into the church simply for the sake of foreign influence.

At **Siang Tan** is a large hospital for men and women, built by the late Mr. Nathaniel Tooker. The work here has grown steadily and is large and important. The new building of the Women's Hospital was opened in 1916. The disturbances of the civil war beginning in 1916 have opened new opportunities of influence.

As in many cities of the Province, the foreigners were asked to assist the citizens in forming a Red Cross Society. Our hospital was made a Red Cross Hospital. Armies marched

and countermarched, we had many sick soldiers in the hospital, and a constant flow into the dispensary during the clinic hours.

These conditions have continued until the present time, and all the members of the Mission have worked valiantly under great difficulties. The local Red Cross Society has given liberal aid in money and service.

The two physicians at **Hengchow** are making every effort to raise the hospital of sixty-four beds to a high standard. More nurses and better equipment are much desired. One urgent need is a separate annex for tuberculosis, which is alarmingly prevalent.

The battles in the vicinity filled the hospital with sick and wounded soldiers, and a temple adjoining was also utilized. The hospital evangelist has been most faithful in these days of unusual opportunity.

At **Chang-teh**, opened in 1899 under the Cumberland Church, the physicians in charge are assisted by two capable young Chinese doctors. A new hospital was opened in 1916, and the old building renovated for a Women's Hospital. Both have been filled during the civil war with wounded soldiers, and the overflow carried into the basement of the church. The expenses are shared by the Chinese Red Cross Society.

The hospital at **Chenchow**, given by the Church of Warren, Pa., was opened in 1910. Here, too, the work for the army has been constant and heavy. The authorities provided two large buildings and some Chinese surgeons, but no medicines or instruments. The influence and prestige which will later accrue to our hospitals from the work of these months can be easily conjectured.

CENTRAL CHINA.—The coast cities are cared for by other missions, so that in the central region our only hospital is at **Soochow**—the Tooker Memorial for Women and Children. The record of this hospital, opened in 1899, is one of untiring love and service. The death of Dr. Esther Anderson in 1916 and the retirement of Miss Lattimore have curtailed its activities of late. It is now under the charge of Dr. Mary Tai, a Chinese physician at one time associated with Dr. Anderson.

KIANG-AN.—Nanking.—The Methodist, Christian and Presbyterian Missions have united to support the University of Nanking, opened 1911. In connection with the Medical School of the University is a hospital of eighty-five beds and a Nurses' Training School. A new Tuberculosis Ward has lately been added. At the recent outbreak of pneumonic plague the hospital staff was asked by the officials to take steps to prevent its spread, which was successfully done. This school and hospital are among those aided by the China Medical Board.

At **Hwai Yuen**, Hope Hospital, given by Mr. W. C. Lobenstine, was opened in December, 1909, with a three days' feast, to which all the notables of the town were invited. Dr. Samuel Cochran was called last year to join the staff of Shantung University, greatly to the regret of Hwai Yuen.

In 1919 the new *Ming Kang Hospital for Women* was opened. Great crowds attended the ceremonies and marvelled at the beautiful new building. Chinese friends gave four thousand dollars toward the expenses. The forty foundlings rescued by the Misses Murdoch are thriving under the care of their foster mothers.

At **Nanhsuchow**, occupied in 1914, a dispensary was opened with a Chinese doctor. The city officials have since provided a small building for a hospital, and there is a steady stream of patients and operations. Very few in-patients can be received, owing to lack of room.

NORTH CHINA.—At **Peking** the Lockhart Medical College for Men was founded after the Boxer outbreak by the Educational Union of North China, representing the London Missionary Society, the American Board and the Presbyterian Board. The Methodist Board also united in the support of this college. The buildings, given by the London Missionary Society, will accommodate several hundred students. The Empress Dowager contributed ten thousand taels. This institution has since been taken over by the China Medical Board, which has bought a large tract of land in the vicinity, and is erecting additional buildings, including one which will be an attractive religious centre for the institution. This will be

in charge of a member of the staff, whose sole duty is to work for the moral and religious welfare of the students.

The school is under an independent Board of Trustees, representing the China Medical Board and the Missions interested in the Peking University. The China Medical Board assumes the entire expense. Franklin C. McLean, M. D., is the physician-in-chief, and our own representative on the staff is Dr. Dilley. All the instruction is given in English. Our An-ting Hospital for Men has been merged in the Union Hospital of this Medical School.

The Union Medical School for Women is on the Methodist Compound, three and a half miles from the Presbyterian hospitals. Dr. Eliza E. Leonard is Dean of this school, and teaches anatomy and surgery. Dr. Bash assists in the teaching. There are forty-four students and others are turned away on account of the limited space and equipment. The entrance requirements have been raised, extending the course to five years, with an additional year of post-graduate work.

Douw Hospital is now housed in a commodious and beautiful building, which greatly enhances its usefulness. The receipts meet all current expenses.

In connection with the country work of Peking Station, itineration by a competent Chinese physician meets with great favor.

At **Paoting-fu** the medical work, begun in 1893, was just fairly established in 1900, when the Boxer army destroyed the mission buildings and murdered Dr. Taylor, Dr. and Mrs. Hodge, Mr. and Mrs. Simcox, and their children. After two years of desolation, the station was rebuilt on a new site presented by the officials. The Taylor Memorial Hospital for Men was given by Dr. Taylor's classmates at Princeton. By the help of the China Medical Board, a new building has been added, which opened in 1918, with a full staff of physicians and nurses.

The Hodge Memorial Hospital for Women is doing a larger work than ever under the efficient management of Dr. Maud Mackey.

Shuntefu, opened in 1903, has a good hospital, filled to overflowing with in-patients. New buildings have recently

been added, including a Nurses' Home. The Grace Talcott Hospital for Women was opened in 1917.

SHANTUNG.—**Teng-chou**, the oldest station in the Mission, has now an excellent new hospital outside of the city, the gift of Mr. Severance, which attracts many patients.

The medical work at **Chefoo** has been greatly strengthened since the opening of the hospital in 1915. This hospital is now among the best-equipped in China, and by the aid of the China Medical Board and generous gifts from Chinese friends in Chefoo, its work is constantly expanding. Two faithful Chinese evangelists give much time to the religious teaching.

At **Weih sien**, medical work dates from 1882, but was swept away with the rest in the complete destruction of the station in the Boxer rebellion. Of recent years, plague, famine, civil war, floods and invasion have successively interrupted its progress, but each crisis has brought crowds of sick and wounded sufferers, seeking help and care. The floods of 1916 nearly destroyed the hospital, so that the patients had to be taken out in boats. A new one has since been erected, but in the disturbed condition of the country has been largely filled with wounded officers and soldiers.

Tsinanfu, the capital of Shantung Province, is the centre of an enormously populous district, and increases yearly in importance. It is the seat of Shantung Christian University, formed in 1904 by the union of the educational work of the American Presbyterians and the English Baptists. Since then the Church of England Mission, the Canadian Presbyterians, the American Board, the Southern Presbyterians, the Lutherans and the London Mission, have become affiliated in the scheme.

The School of Medicine is an integral part of this University. In 1908 land was bought in the southern suburb of Tsinan, and buildings erected. Students were first received in 1910. The fine new hospital buildings, erected and equipped by the English Baptists, were formally opened by the Governor in 1916. This Medical School is the one endorsed by the China Medical Mission Association for the development of medical education in the Mandarin language.

In the spring of 1916, the China Medical Board, in re-organizing its Peking work on an English basis, requested this school to take over three of its classes, offering to provide the requisite buildings and equipment, and make a large grant toward the increased staff and running expenses for five years.

The old buildings were altered and enlarged and new ones added, and in October, 1916, sixty-five new men from Peking and elsewhere entered. In February, 1917, fourteen came from the Nanking Medical School. There is a Training School for Nurses, with thirty members, most of them high school graduates.

Dr. J. B. Neal has been the head of the school from its inception, and four members of the faculty are connected with our Mission.

On the mission compound in the city proper are the McIlvaine Memorial Hospital for Men, under Dr. C. F. Johnson, which draws its patients largely from the country, and is widely known among the churches. The Boyd Hospital for Women is superintended by Dr. Caroline Merwin.

The medical work at **Ichowfu** has always been considerable. A dispensary was opened by Dr. C. F. Johnson in 1891, and a building erected later with detached wards for men. Dr. Anna Larsen began the work for women, and after her death, in 1907, it was assumed by Dr. Emma Fleming, who still superintends it. A Women's Hospital was opened in 1907, given by the Presbyterian Society of St. Louis. The Men's Hospital is in charge of Dr. Harding. Great need exists here for the proper care of tubercular patients.

In **Tsiningchow** regular medical work was begun in 1891 by Dr. J. L. Van Schaick, through whose skill and kindness it prospered greatly. Dr. Charles H. Lyon had charge for many years of the two hospitals—the Rose Bachman Memorial for Men, and the Hunter Memorial Hospital for Women, which are well and favorably known throughout the whole region in spite of their very inadequate equipment. New hospital buildings and a larger force of workers are sorely needed. Dr. W. F. Seymour is now the physician in charge.

Dr. William R. Cunningham is doing a successful and self-denying work at **Yi-hsien**, under conditions of great hardship. The so-called "hospital wards"—dark, damp mud huts,

with thatched roofs—are so repellant that only the very poor are willing to enter them. No station is more in need of help in its medical work than Yi-hsien.

Teng-hsien, the newest station in Shantung, has a small hospital and dispensary, in charge of Louise Keator, M. D., and Miss Alma Dodds, with capable helpers.

When we read this list of medical activities, the most extensive under the care of our Board, and think of what is being done by other organizations, it seems that we are accomplishing a great deal. But when we look at the 400 medical missionaries of all denominations for China's 400,000,000 of people, and see American Medical Schools turning out yearly about 5,000 graduates, we have a truer sense of proportion. One large American city can boast of more qualified physicians than all the land of China.

What, then, are these agencies, small and scattered as they are, doing for China?

1st. They are giving the services of a band of qualified men and women, who are devoting their lives to healing service, asking no other reward.

2nd. They are establishing a chain of hospitals and dispensaries throughout the land to serve as centres of sanitary science and benevolent help.

3rd. They are maintaining a small group of asylums for special classes—the insane, the blind, the deaf, the lepers—to serve as models for future advance.

4th. They are furnishing a small army of native physicians and nurses, trained in the old days by the pioneers with self-denying patience, now instructed in good schools sustained by joint efforts.

5th. They are translating the best medical books, without which the schools would be hopelessly hampered, and carrying on research work in special lines.

6th. They are helping to rid the country of the awful opium curse. All our hospitals treat hundreds of opium cases yearly.

7th. The direct results of the medical work in bringing souls to Christ are not small.

The medical missionaries are always in the forefront of the battle against plague and cholera, and conspicuous in every movement for better living. All this is done at very small expense. A single hospital in one of our large American cities costs yearly far more than all our work in China put together.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

1920.

SOUTH CHINA MISSION.

CANTON.—David Gregg Hospital for Women and Children; Hackett Medical College for Women; Turner Training School for Nurses; John G. Kerr Refuge for the Insane; Dispensaries; General Medical Work.

E. C. Machle, M. D.; H. W. Boyd, M. D.; C. C. Selden, M. D.; Robert M. Ross, M. D.; Joseph L. Harvey, M. D.; Mary W. Niles, M. D.; Martha Hackett, M. D.; Harriet M. Allyn, Ph.D.; Mildred Jenks, M. D.; Mrs. J. L. Harvey, Nurse; Christine M. Smith, R. N.

LIEN CHOU.—Van Norden Hospital for Men; Brooks Memorial Hospital for Women.

Philip R. Fulton, M. D.; Helen I. Stockton, R. N.

YEUNG KONG.—Forman Memorial Hospital; Medical Work at out-stations.

William H. Dobson, M. D.; Ernest M. Ewers, M. D.

KO CHOU.—Medical Work.

Mrs. C. E. Patton, M. D.

HAINAN MISSION.

KIUNG CHOW.—Hospital and Dispensary; Medical Work.

H. M. McCandliss, M. D.; William R. McCandliss, M. D.

NODOA.—Mary Henry Hospital and Dispensary.

Clarence G. Salsbury, M. D.

KACHEK.—Kilborne Hospital; General Medical Work.

Rev. J. Franklin Kelly, M. D.; N. Bercowitz, M. D.

HUNAN MISSION.

SIANG TAN.—Tooker Hospital; Dispensary; General Medical Work.

E. D. Vanderburg, M. D.; F. J. Tooker, M. D.; Mrs. Tooker, M. D.

HENGCHOW.—Hospital; Dispensary.

W. Edgar Robertson, M. D.; William L. Berst, M. D.

CHENCHOW.—Hospital; Dispensary.

Stephen C. Lewis, M. D.; Mrs. Lewis, R. N.; Mrs. W. T. Locke, M. D.

CHANGTEH.—Hospitals for Men and Women.

O. T. Logan, M. D.; G. T. Tootell, M. D.; Mrs. Logan, R. N.; Phyllis Kurtz, R. N.

CENTRAL CHINA MISSION.

SOOCHOW.—Tooker Memorial Hospital for Women.

Frances L. Hacker, M. D.; Chinese Physicians.

YU-YIAO (NINGPO).—McCartee Hospital.

Chinese Physicians.

KIANG-AN MISSION.

NANKING.—Medical School; Hospital and Nurses' Training School, all in connection with Nanking University.

Sidney L. Lasell, M. D.; T. Dwight Sloan, M. D.

HWAI YUEN.—Hope Hospital for Men; Ming Kang Hospital for Women and Children; Medical Work.

W. J. Barnes, M. D.; Agnes G. Murdoch, M. D.; Margaret F. Murdoch, Nurse.

NAN HSU CHOW.—Hospital; General Medical Work.

J. Horton Daniels, M. D.

NORTH CHINA MISSION.

PEKING.—Union Medical School and Hospital (China Medical Board); Woman's Union Medical College, Hospital, Nurses' Training School; Douw Hospital for Women.

Frederick E. Dilley, M. D.; Ralph G. Mills, M. D.; Franklin C. McLean, M. D.; Eliza E. Leonard, M. D.; Myrtle J. Hinkhouse, M. D.

PAOTINGFU.—Taylor Memorial Hospital for Men; Hodge Memorial Hospital for Women; General Medical Work.

Charles Lewis, M. D.; Maud A. Mackey, M. D.; John H. Wylie, M. D.; Marie Rustin, R. N.

SHUNTEFU.—Hugh O'Neill Memorial Hospital for Men; Grace Talcott Hospital for Women.

Guy W. Hamilton, M. D.; John R. Dickson, M. D.; Elizabeth F. Lewis, M. D.; Marion C. Mason, R. N.

SHANTUNG MISSION.

TENG CHOW.—General Medical Work; Hospital; Dispensary.
C. E. Buswell, M. D.

CHEFOO.—Temple Hill Hospital; General Medical Work.
Oscar F. Hills, M. D.; Robert W. Dunlap, M. D.; Ruth McIvor, R. N.; Caroline D. Beegle, R. N.

TSINANFU.—Union School of Medicine (Shantung Christian University); McIlvaine Hospital for Men; Louisa Boyd Hospital for Women.

James B. Neal, M. D.; Samuel Cochran, M. D.; C. F. Johnson, M. D.; Caroline S. Merwin, M. D.; Charles K. Roys, M. D.; Thornton Stearns, M. D.; Bertha L. Dinkelacker, R. N.; Effie T. Dinkelacker, R. N.

WEI HSIEN.—Hospital for Men and Women; Dispensaries; General Medical Work.

L. F. Heimburger, M. D.; Mrs. R. M. Mateer, M. D.; Ruth A. Brack, R. N.

ICHOWFU.—Hospital for Men; Hospital for Women; Medical Work.

Benjamin M. Harding, M. D.; Emma E. Fleming, M. D.; M. M. Wagner, Nurse.

TSINING.—Bachman Hospital (men); Hunter Hospital (women).

W. F. Seymour, M. D.

YI-HSIEN.—Medical Work; Hospital and Dispensary.

William R. Cunningham, M. D.

TENG-HSIEN.—Medical Work; Hospital and Dispensary; Leper Home.

Louise H. Keator, M. D.; Alma D. Dodds, Nurse.

STATISTICS, 1919

Medical men.....	37
Medical women.....	13
Hospitals	37
Beds	2,394
Dispensaries	38
In-Patients	16,062
Out-Patients	136,564